

## Whig &amp; Chronicle.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1875.

—The Press and Herald says that Carl Schurz goes to Ohio as the "paid advocate of the Republican party and ticket." That is, he is "under the domination of the money power," as it were.

—Gov. Bill Allen says "the d-d Dutch are unreliable." The Democratic organs and politicians generally seem to have a poor opinion of the Germans, since Carl Schurz has consented to go to Ohio. They charge him with being a mercenary tool of the foreign bondholders.

—A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun of Thursday says: "The Comptroller of the currency is of the opinion that he will be able to announce another dividend on the First National Bank of this city of ten, and perhaps fifteen per cent., in the latter part of this fall. There have already been declared dividends amounting to sixty per cent."

—The New York World, the leading Democratic paper of the metropolitan city, says that Governor Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, has "abandoned the hard money convictions of his Senatorial career to take up the rag-money inflation heresy of the four-mouthed lunatics of the Cincinnati Enquirer." The Enquirer is credited with being a Democratic organ. Settle among yourselves, gentlemen.

—It is a little remarkable that the "money power" of Wall street is conspicuous in influencing such tax-ridden, bankrupt and beggarly Democrats as live in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Delaware, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska, while the opulent, flourishing, bloated aristocrats of Tennessee and the Confederate Roads are beyond the "dominion" of the bloated hard money bondholders.

—The editor of the Press and Herald is very much exercised lest the editorial expressions of the CHRONICLE should grate harshly on the ears of the senior editor, Gov. Brownlow. Now, we will relieve the P. & H. man of any borrowed trouble he may have taken upon himself, by informing him that Gov. Brownlow is not so good-natured as to tamely submit to any wicked tampering with his feelings; neither is he so placable or so imbecile as the editor of the P. & H. seems to suppose. He has been credited with speaking out for himself whenever occasion requires that he should speak.

—It is surprising to see how the infla-we beg pardon of the Press and Herald—we mean the "expansion" organs of the country are taking off their coats and "going for" Senator Schurz since he consented to take part in the Ohio canvass. With one accord they join in charging that he is actuated by mercenary motives; that he is the paid tool of the bondholders, and that he goes for a stipulative compensation. All this goes to show that they fear the result of his powerful arguments. His influence is not confined to his own countrymen, by any means. It extends to men of all nationalities.

—The Press and Herald is clearly on the back track, and the change from its rag money platform to "hard money" promises to be gradual, easy and natural. It denies now that it is an "inflation organ." It simply favors "expansion." It gets along admirably. It is true that the difference between its position now and two weeks ago is only about the same as that between twiddle-de and twiddle-dum, but no one can tell what a day may bring forth. While there is life there is hope. We will do our cotemporary the justice to say the "dominion of the money power" is not a moving cause.

—Last Saturday, Hon. Thomas A. Kereheval (Republican) was elected Mayor of Nashville, beating his Democratic competitor (Mr. Eakin, one of the best and most popular men in the city), one hundred and sixty-two votes. The Democrats made strong efforts to elect their man, and, judging from the columns of the American on Saturday morning, they thought they had a sure thing of it. Now the same paper excuses defeat, in part, by alleging that negroes were imported from the country. It cautioned its friends on the morning of the election to look out for illegal votes, and we find by referring to the issue of that paper on Sunday that three negroes were arrested for illegal voting. Can it be possible that these three changed the result to 162 majority for the Republican candidate? Or has the tidal wave reached Nashville?

## A BOMBHELL FROM THE EAST

The defiant and aggressive attitude of the hard-money Democrats of New York, towards the inflation Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania, is one of the most significant facts of the day. Some days ago we referred to the threatened disruption of the Democratic party on the currency question. It is noteworthy, that while the Republicans of every section are rapidly uniting on the basis of the last Senate compromise bill, favoring hard money and honest treatment of the Nation's creditors, the Democracy grow more discordant and belligerent every day. There is now comparatively but little difference of opinion among Republicans on this question. Our State Conventions, so far as they have expressed their views, agree very well in the main on the material points in the currency discussion. But the Democracy of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania lead a large element, West and South, in defiant rebellion to the honest money principles of New York, Massachusetts and the Democracy of the entire East, with those of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska of the far West. This war of the hard money Democracy upon their repudiation brethren, at first rather defensive, has become vigorous and aggressive. When such papers as the Brooklyn Eagle, endorsed by the New York Herald, as "the most prosperous, able, vigorous, and influential Democratic journal in New York outside of New York city," boldly denounces Bill Allen, of Ohio, and advises the hard money Democrats of Ohio to vote for Hayes, it is a very significant move on the political chess board. The advice is the more significant owing to the personal, intimate and confidential relations existing between its editor and Governor Tilden. The Eagle says:

"A change of attitude on the part of Eastern Democrats of principle toward alleged Western Democrats of manifest expediency has been imminent for months. The Democrats of Ohio, who desire their party alike to do well and to deserve well, both now and for the future, ought not to vote for William Allen, and, as shirkers in war are helpers of the wrong, they should not merely not vote for him, but they should vote for his opponent, General Hayes."

The New York Herald, noticing this editorial of the Brooklyn Eagle, says, editorially:

"The Brooklyn Eagle does not stand alone among the organs of Gov. Tilden, although it is bolder and more outspoken than the rest. The World yesterday also broke ground in the same direction, but in a more cautious temper. Notwithstanding its reserve, its meaning is transparent. It takes a round-about method of hinting what it does not yet dare assert—that Gov. Tilden and his supporters are prepared to disrupt the Democratic party unless it can be harmonized on the New York platform."

Thus while the Republicans are rallying about them the better class of business men, manufacturers, farmers and solid men of the country, and are growing more and more united every day in favor of a sound currency, flexible enough to meet the demands of the busiest seasons of the year, and so stable and popular as to inspire confidence in all classes, the Democrats grow more discordant every day, and are threatened with a disruption of their party worse than that of 1860.

The editor of the Press and Herald, in September, 1875, goes square back on the editor of the Press and Herald in April, 1874, although no change in the editorial department has been announced. The latter couples "national honesty" with "hard money." The former is an infla—we beg pardon—an "expansionist," and says that the New York Democrats who favor "national honesty" and "hard money" are "under the dominion of the money power." Are we to infer that the editor of the Press and Herald in April, 1874, was "under the dominion of the money power?" We don't make any such charge. You can settle that among yourselves, gentlemen. If, however, you are at all acquainted with the Scriptures, you may remember something of the tragic end predicted of "a house divided against itself."

The Greenville Intelligencer says: Another Democratic Convention is arranged on the side of an honest currency. Nebraska stands by New York, Maine and Maryland in declaring for hard money and reform.

Can it be possible that the Intelligencer, too has fallen under the "dominion of the money power" of which the Press and Herald speaks?

## SHEEP AND CATTLE.

We have received a note from Geo. W. Parker, of Newton, Mass., inquiring about land in East Tennessee suitable for raising cattle and sheep. He has heard of the Cumberland table lands, and thinks that would be a good place for the business of which he speaks. He wants a confirmation on the subject. We cannot add to our readers, many of whom are better posted in such matters than we, and suggest that they can not do a better service for themselves or for the section in which they live than to impart such information. We know that there are thousands of acres of land in East Tennessee, now wholly unproductive, that are well adapted to grazing and will make admirably cheap farms upon which to rear cattle and sheep. We will be glad to publish such facts about these lands as will be of general interest, and such as will be beneficial to East Tennessee, or the State at large. We invite our friends to furnish them.

REDFIELD HAS BEEN roaming through Ohio, and says he does not find as many idle men, smokeless chimneys and ragged workmen clamoring for inflation as he expected, judging from the reports. Democratic speakers gave of the terrible depression and destitution the Republicans had brought upon the country. The fact is the country is doing well enough if the demagogues would only stop agitating the currency question. They destroy confidence in the stability of our currency by their threat to revolutionize the Government by substituting for the hard money of the Constitution the irredeemable rag money demanded by Bill Allen and his associates.

We have money enough in circulation to answer the legitimate demands of the country. Occasionally we find a class of business like the manufacture of iron suffering, because of an over production, but we can not afford to demoralize every other class of business for the sake of rescuing iron men from embarrassments into which they plunged with eyes open. Farmers and producers of almost every class find money to buy all they have to sell. We are now near the end of our troubles, and if the people have but the courage and honesty to go ahead, we will soon be on a solid basis with confidence restored and business of every kind prospering. Already the manufacturing establishments of Cincinnati, the third manufacturing city of the Union, are running full force, many of them working night and day and many with double force.

The Press and Herald, of yesterday morning, says:

"But a little over a year ago," the editor of the Press and Herald held the same opinions in regard to the Republican policy of contraction, that he now holds and publishes.

Then what did "the editor of the Press and Herald" mean on the 4th of April, 1874, when, commenting on President Grant's veto message, he wrote:

"The President has vetoed the Senate finance bill, and in refusing to attach his signature to the bill has expressed himself as an advocate of national honesty and hard money. His decision will be sustained by a large majority of the prudent, thinking men of the country, regardless of politics."

The Cincinnati Enquirer is evidently alarmed at the coming of Carl Schurz to take part in the Ohio canvass. It charges that he appears as the Attorney of foreign bondholders, and that they have paid him a fee. It says he was sent from Europe, and that he came over in great haste to "take part in a State in which he never resided." The next thing we hear they will raise the carpet-bag issue on him. It slaps the Germans in the face and insults their intelligence by saying Mr. Schurz, we believe, is the owner in fee simple of about 15,000 German votes in Ohio. He carries them in his breeches pockets.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

It is worthy of note that the Democrats of the geographical extremes of the country meet on a common financial platform. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska pledge Maine, Maryland, and New York not to forsake the traditions of the fathers.

'Tis, but according to the Press and Herald of this city, that is only additional proof of the "money power" of Wall street. Truly the Courier-Journal's "purchasable wretches" are numerous in Democratic State Conventions!

A FEATURE of Roman Catholicism which is different from all other religions is, that it has a common head at Rome. Roman Catholics everywhere, whether in England, France, the United States, or in the semi-civilized regions of South America, look to the Pope at Rome as an infallible being, and his will with them is "the higher law." If he decrees that the Free School system of the United States is an abomination, his faithful subjects everywhere readily give in their adhesion to his edicts and straightway the schools are proclaimed "Godless." In this view of the case, the following extract from a recent press dispatch dated Berlin is not without significance:

The Bishops assembled at Maynooth recently intimate that it is the intention to establish a Catholic training school for masters. They say the primary education system is more than ever distrusted by them and declare that the control of State over the education of the country, has been enlarged to an extent perilous to liberty. They say that in a few years a band of professors and masters, now being formed by the Catholic University, will have intermediate education of the country in their own hands, and it will become impossible for the State to withhold legal recognition.

If it is competent for the Papal Bishops in Germany to say that the control of the State over the schools is "perilous to liberty," they can with the same authority say it so in the United States, and if they are sincere, devoted Catholics, they will enforce their views wherever they have the power to do so. Entertaining such views as these, is it unreasonable to suppose that whenever they obtain power sufficient to do so, that they will overturn our Free School system entirely, or at least demand and enforce a division of the school fund?

THE Memphis Avalanche, one of the Democratic papers under the "dominion of the money power," according to the theory of our cotemporary, the Press and Herald, says:

The inflation doctrine has taken a strong hold in the North on mechanics and laborers, who believe "cheap money" will revive the old war demand for the products of skilled and unskilled industry. To revive the war demand it would be necessary to revive the war, which stimulated industries of all kinds; and the only change the workingmen will realize as a result of inflation will be that of a marked decrease in the purchasing power of every dollar they receive in wages. Singularly enough, this class to be most injured by the expansion of irredeemable currency is the one most confidently relied on for converts to the dogma.

A WASHINGTON special to the Courier-Journal says:

Before starting on his pilgrimage to Ohio, ex-Senator Schurz visited the Treasury Department in this city and obtained a large mass of statistics regarding legal tenders and national bank notes, the revenues, etc., with the assistance of which he hopes to prove to the German voters of Ohio that inflation means general ruin, and that specie resumption is a blessing to be realized in a very short time. General Garfield has also been here and carried off a load of the same material. One part of Mr. Schurz's mission to Ohio is to tell what the bondholders of Europe think of the Democratic platform.

The Massachusetts Democrats are also under the "dominion of the money power." One plank in their platform reads:

Third—In the interests of public morals, the Nation's credit and common welfare, we oppose any further issue by the Government of currency convertible with gold, the world's recognized measure of value, and we favor speedy return to specie payments as essential to the revival of the commerce, business, and credit of the country, and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

The Vote in Ohio.

We give the vote of Ohio at the Presidential elections of 1860 and 1868, and at other elections since then. The highest vote polled in the State was in 1872, which was 98,000 greater than in 1873, when Allen was elected by 817 majority. Of this 98,000, about 30,000 were Democrats and 68,000 were Republicans:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Whole
1864, President.	264,918	205,956	470,874
1867, Governor.	242,605	240,622	483,227
1868, President.	280,222	239,632	519,854
1869, Governor.	238,082	228,581	466,663
1871, Governor.	238,278	218,195	456,473
1872 Sec. of State.	265,989	217,710	483,699
1872 President.	281,852	214,321	496,173
1873 Governor.	213,837	214,654	428,491
1874 Sec. of State.	221,204	238,495	459,699

It is probable that this year the vote will be a full one, in which case it ought to reach 540,000, requiring the victorious party to have over 270,000 votes. A light vote will be disastrous to the Republican ticket, as the full Democratic vote will be polled, but we look for a full Republican vote.

Reduction of Wages.

The Lowell (Mass.) manufacturers have given notice that a reduction of from three to ten per cent. in the wages of employees will go into effect on the 4th of October. In order to mitigate the effects of the reduction as far as possible, the amount to be paid for board at corporation houses is reduced from \$3.50 to \$3.25 per week for males, and from \$2.25 to \$2.10 for females.

## NABBY'S INFLATION EXPERIENCES.

Further Inflation—Four Men Banks—And, Finally, Every Man His Own Banker.

(From the Toledo Blade.)  
CONFIDENT X. ROADS,  
WICHITA IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
JAN. 11, 1875.

The man who undertakes to benefit his fellows loads up a very heavy contract. Half the citizens of the Corners are again back in the most ungrateful manner onto the Unlimited Confidence and Trust Company. They are a good \$10 a bushel for wheat, and about the same for oats and corn. I mean now talk us thousands with never before known how to pronounce the word, but yet they ain't happy. They have a hanker after redemption of some sort—they demand to know when this money we own is again to be redeemed in such a case—some other kind of money—ex the our money, backed by faith, reason and good in any in the world. If these malcontents would only take it and look pleasant, there wouldn't be any trouble about it.

But these men are not the worst we have to contend with. The citizens which are the staunch supporters of the new money are Board of Directors. They have got the drop on us by requiring the officers to give bonds, which they accomplished by herin Mackey and Burns started one, with Mackey as President, and Burns as cashier with them, and a bigger carpenter ex the Board of Directors. They have got the drop on us by requiring the officers to give bonds, which they accomplished by herin Mackey and Burns started one, with Mackey as President, and Burns as cashier with them, and a bigger carpenter ex the Board of Directors.

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notes of hand, in such sums as may suit his interest or convenience, and that such notes shall be legal tender for everything the same as the notes issued by our five banking institutions.

And the d-d idiots absolutely passed the resolution without a minute's delay, and they demanded that the Council meet that very night and pass the ordinance, which it did.

Ex every man uv em comment writin' notes townst, and buyin all sorts uv things with em, we're liable to hev enuf money at the Corners immitigly—ex much ex our brethren in Ohio and Pennsylvania would desire, even.

Everything in the shape uv labor has bin abandoned, for everybody has gone in to the manufacturer uv currency, that is, everybody who kin write. Thank Heaven that they never fa-inked schools here—the inability to shed ink is the only limit to our inflation.

One single ink has followed this ordinance, viz.: Nobody has nothin to sell. I went into a shoe store yesterday, thinkin' to treat myself to a pair of boots, but the dealer hadn't any to sell.

"But I see a hundred pairs on the shelves," sed I.

"They have bin bought by people over in the next county," sed this villin; "they wuz bought for gold. Possibly of yoo hed gold I cud get one uv em to sell yoo a pair hisself."

And he sed suthin about bringin a horse to water, but yoo coudent make him drink.

It is plain to me that more legislation is a goin to be necessary. Up to a certain point they took our money, but somehow them ez nint a makin it are a flin shy uv it.

PETROLEUM V. NASHY.  
President uv the Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

P. S.—More trouble. Bascom sez he's got to hev something to go to Louisville, with beside our paper, or he'll hev to close. And all the mechanics in the village, who hev to buy things in Louisville, are clamorin for suthin they kin buy with, and threaten, ef they don't get it, to bust things. Wuz an em in Louisville, and that afore the inflation period they didn't hev much money, but they cud do suthin with wat they hed. And the people applauded the disturber.

24 P. S.—Bascom sez jest come in. The last drop uv liker is gone, and he swears he'll close his bar, ef he does it do suthin townst. I hev called a meeting of the Directors. Ef Bascom closes we are lost forever. The Corners kin get on with anything but that. I kin get on awhile, for I hev a jug in reserve, but heaven help them who is not provided.

P. V. N.

## THE TEXAS DISASTER.

Indianola, Texas, Almost Entirely Destroyed—Over 100 Lives Lost.

Light-Houses, Wharves and Nearly Every House Swept Away.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—The steamship Harlan has just arrived. The purser states the town of Indianola is almost entirely demolished. Light-houses, wharves, business houses, and dwellings are broken in pieces or swept away, and there are only three houses remaining which are not damaged. The telegraph office is gone, the signal office is damaged, telegraph lines are down for miles, railroads are washed away, and houses, fences and trees piled up in broken masses in the streets. Reports of loss of life are conflicting, but all agree there were 100 to 150 lives lost. The purser states that on account of the excitement it was impossible to obtain the correct number. The steamship returned with her cargo of goods, as there was no place where she could land.

PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL DISASTER.

The Morgan ship Harlan came into port this morning with colors at half-mast, and a large crowd gathered on the wharf to learn the fate of Indianola.

The following note has been received:

INDIANOLA, Sept. 29.

To the Editors of the News:

We are destitute. The town is gone. One-quarter of the people are gone. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay. Nine-tenths of the houses are destroyed. Send us help, for God's sake!

[Signed.] D. M. CRAIN, District Attorney.

The following has been received by business firms from correspondents: "On Wednesday, the 16th, winds from the eastward, veering to the north on Thursday morning, became more steady, increasing to a gale.

"THE WATER WAS WAIST DEEP.

"Every man, woman, and child were seeking a place of safety. The wind blew from the east, and the situation was awful. Screams from women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets. About 2 o'clock Friday afternoon the winds veered to the north-west. The waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind, toward morning, began to lull a little, and the water getting lower, until the wind veered north. Then came hope until daylight began to break, and then did we behold the awful destruction